A. Morse, his counsel, when he left the cell and remarked: "I'm ready." He was smiling when he reached the elec

Richeson came into the death chamber Chaplain Stebbins from the Fifty-first Psalm: O God, ac-Have mercy upon me, O God, ac-cording to Thy loving kindness; ac-cording unto the multitude of thy tender mercies blot out my transgressions. Wash me thoroughly from mine iniquity and cleanse me from my sla. For I acknowledge my transgressions and my sin is ever before me."

Then the chaplain read from H. Timothy, first chapter, twelfth verse:
"I know whom I have believed and am persuaded that He is able to keep that which I have committed unto Himagains, that day."

against that day."
"Would you like to confess Christ before these witnesses as you Saviour?" asked the Rev. Mr. Jonnson. "I do confess Christ as my Saviour."

came the answer firmly.
"Have you the peace of God in your heart in this hour?" have the peace of God in my

"Does Christ give you the strength you need in this hour?" 'brist gives me the strength I need."

"Have you the strength to meet I have. God will take care of my

son and I pray for all."
"Do you here hepent of your sin?"

"De you forgive everybody?" 'Are you willing to die for Jesus's

am willing to die."

body, and the man was dead.

The body of Richeson surged forward in the chair, the straps that held it there were strained to the breaking point and a faint hissing noise was heard as the electrodes became white hot in their contact with the flesh, but no sound came from the throat of the law's victim.

For one minute and eight seconds the current was kept on at full strength of 1,900 volts eight amperes. Then the switch was thrown off, the wires disswitch was thrown on, the wires dis-connected and the three physicians. Magrath, McLaughlin and Butler, each in turn applied his stethoscope to the body of Richeson. His coat and vest were thrown open, the study loosened from his shirt front, his tie and collar removed and his chest bared. The physicians again applied their

The physicians again applied their instruments and listened and as each one stepped back from the chair, his words were: "There is no response." At 12:17 the physicians and the legal witnesses formally pronounced the man dead. The body was then removed from the death chair and placed upon a table behind a screen.

BOSTON, May 20. Clarence V. T. Richeon passed to-day in much the same way that he spent the two previous days. He slept very little scarcely tasted food. read the Bible and other religious books, talked and prayed with the Rev. Herbert S. Johnson and the prison chaplain, the Rev. H. W. Stebbins, and expressed his final wishes to William A. Morse, of his

counsel.

Because he had abstained from food so long Richeson was much weakened to-night but he retained, so word came from the death house at 9 o'clock, com-plete control of himself and there were no indications at that hour of his breaking down at the last moment

down at the last moment.

Dr. Johnson remained with the condemned man from 10:30 last night until 8:15 o'clock this morning, at which hour his watch was relieved by Chaplain Steb-

During the night the condemned mar During the night the condemned mar talked with his visitor and discussed religious topics as he had done on Sunday. He reclined upon his cot without closing his eyes until about 5:30 this morning, when he dropped off to sleep and did not

awaken until 9.

Then some breakfast was sent to the cell, but when Warden Bridges visited him at 9.39 Richeson had not touched the

He greeted Gen. Bridges cheerfully, nd again declared that he would make o trouble when the time came for him to

An hour later Deputy Warden Allen.
Dr. J. I. McLaughlin, the prison physician.
and the Rev. J. J. Murphy, the prison priest, went to the cell. Dr. McLaughlin examined Richeson closely, but did not a many small in his condition.

detect anything unusual in his condition or state of mind.

The physician left about ten minutes later, accompanied by Dr. Johnson, who had come to the cell at 9 A.M. To the had come to the cell at 9 A. M. To the reporters Dr. McLaughlin said that while the contemued man was weak from lack of nourishment he was in good shape and in no danger of collapsing.

Johnson before returning to the cell at 11 o'clock said to the newspaper men:
"Mr. Richeson is in good condition.

"Mr. Ricreson is in good concilion.
He knows that he is to die and has told
us that he is reac'y to meet the punishment for his crime.
"He had a brief sleep this morning, and

it gave him strength to go through the rest of the day. He dropped off to sleep and awoke without knowing that he had closed his eyes. 'He does not yet know just when he

is to does not yet allow his when he is to die, nor do I, although I am practically certain. I have not heard from Richeson's brother. Richeson himself has expressed a desire to see his brother, but he fears that if he should come the

but he fears that if he should come the meeting would prove to be a nightmare; that his brother would never be able to efface the scene from his memory."

When the clergyman had reached the cell again Richeson arose and partly dressed himself. After come conversation Dr. Johnson informed the prisoner that the description of the prisoner that the statement of the prisoner that the prisoner than the prisoner th that to-day was to be his last on earth and that he would have to pay the penalty or his crime soon after midnight. Richeson received this fatal information

with composure, in fact he was much less disturbed than was his spiritual adviser.
A substantial dinner was taken to Richeson during the noon hour but he did

not est anything except some fruit, although urged to do so by Dr. Johnson, who partook heartily, thinking that his example might inspire Richeson. While Richeson was being informed that

end would come to-night Warden iges was being visited by the man who will the lever that sends the electricity through the prisoner's body. He is Edwin B. Currier, chief engineer of the Massichusetts General Hospital. It had been known that Davis, regular man for the work, who was to have come from the work, who was to have come from New York for the purpose, would not be

able to do so.
Currier said that he had received a despatch from Daviz asking him to per-

Currier was taken to the death house and spent two hours examining the elec-tric chair and testing the electric appa-ratus. The electrician was within forty feet of Richeson at the time, the chair being in a room leading off the corridor where the death cells are, but so noise-lessly shi Curner perform his work that no sound was heard by either the con-demned man, his guards or by Dr. John-son.

When Currier came out of the warden's When Currier came out of the warden's office he said that everything was all right and that there was no chance of the death dealing apparatus failing to work.

Attorney Morse arrived at the prison about 130 o'clock. Before going in to see his client he told the reporters that when he reached his office this morning an aged clergyman with patriarchal beard was writing to intercept the clergyman with patriarchal beard was waiting to interregate him in regard to the Richeson case. It was evidently the intention of the stranger, as gathered from his talk, to take legal steps to fight the case further and stave off the execution by application to the courts for a writeferror and a request to the Governor to stay execution until such time as the case might be heard on its merits.

Mr. Morse thanked his visitor for his interest in Richeson and his case and frankly told lim that he thought it would be a waste of time to see the Governor and that Richeson himself would not want

and that Richeson himself would not want



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refutation of the story that has been hersistently circulated that Richeson was dissatisfied with what had been done for him by his attorneys, and is a direct answer to the demands purporting to come from sympathizers of Richeson for the reopening of the case on the ground of dissatisfaction with the lawyers Mr. Morse said:

"Richeson is fully prepared to die and I doubt very much if a stay in the execution of the sentence would appeal to him at this time. No later than yesterday he told me in the presence of Dr. Johnson how much we had done for him, the fight we had made to save his life and his gratitude for all we had done.

"You never saw such a change as has been wrought in this man in the last few days, for when he was told that the end was near he stiffened up and is now ready to meet death with Christian fortitude. He appears bigger in every way and does not refor the earthly things.

"I am willing to die."

Just as the word "die" left Richeson's lips, Warden Bridges raised his cane slightly and at that second there was a snap as the electric switch shot into place and sent a death dealing stroke of electricity coursing through Richeson's bedy, and the man was dead.

The body of Richeson surged forward in the chair, the straps that held it there were strained to the breaking point and a faint hissing noise was heard as the electrodes became white hot in their leads to the first head heard all but one, and without a moment's hesitancy or showing the least feeling he hummed the tune of the hymn. I tell you it was a touching scene and

feeling he hummed the tune of the hymn.

I tell you it was a touching scene and one that went direct to the heart, for the surroundings were in themselves sufficiently gruesome, with the death chair less than ten feet away.

"A stay of sentence would not improve his case, and now that he is prepared to die he would not welcome having the execution deferred. I expect that by this time to-morrow he will be dead, but you will see that he will meet death with dig. will see that he will meet death with dig-nity and that calm which a stout heart

Mr. Morse remained in the death house for "1" hours during which he assured the condemned man that his body would not be mutilated. Richeson has feared at along, since he learned that he was to die, that as soon as breath had passed from his body the physicians were going to dissect it. Upon leaving the prison Mr. dissect it. Morse said:

"Richeson is going to die without holding a gridge against any one. He has scarcely uttered a harsh word, and to me personally and to those who come in conact with him he has again and again ex-

o be buried. He gave a list of the hymns hat he wished sung at his funeral. He old me about the disposition of his little trinkets. I made a note of it and his directions will be fully carried out."

the death chamber at the execution, but

he said:
"I called to see what arrangements Mr.

"I called to see what arrangements Mr. Morse as counsel for Richeson had made for the disposal of the body. Richeson's body will be taken South immediately after an autopsy has been performed.

"As soon as life leaves the body I am made temporary custodian of it and am responsible for it by law until it is claimed or disposed of. There will be no delay whatever. The moment the autopsy is or disposed of. There will be no delay whatever. The moment the autopsy is performed the kody will be taken South

for burial."

Dr. Johnson left the death house shortly
Dr. Johnson to answer a telephone call after 2 o'clock to answer a telephone call in the warden's office. He then said was to attend a party. She would meet had luncheon together. He at a little. We talked long and earnestly all day as Richeson's part of the telephone talk. he reclined upon his cot. He talked most frankly on many aspects of his case, more so, perhaps, than any other man would under similar circumstances which shows

his remarkable resignation to his fate.

"He has not made a will, to try knowledge, but is making an informal distribution of his library to close friends.

"He has received many letters, some of

"He has received many letters, some of which I have read to him, and he has written several farewell replies.

"Richeson will undoubtedly leave a statement to be made public after his execution and I myself, with a better understanding of the case than any one save Mr. Stepbins and Mr. Morse, will make a statement that will clear up much concerning the Case that have been a

concerning the case that has been so clouded over."

During the late afternoon and this evening, both clergymen were with Richeson

in a pair of black trousers and a black and white striped cotton shirt. Richeson acknowledged the receipt of them with a ned of the head.

List night the prisoner asked that his nails be manicured. He has been endeavoring to clean them with a piece of folded paper, not being permitted to have any pointed metal instrument. The guard performed the task which seemed to please Richeson immensely.

please Richeson immensely.

Three hours before midnight Henry T. Merrill, who does the barbering in the prison, went to the cell and cut off a conderable quantity of Richeson's coal black hair and shaved a spot on his head about twice the size of a silver dollar. On this spot will rest the electrode which is in the metal can to be placed upon the please Richeson immensely is in the metal cap to be placed upon the condemned man's head the second he takes

his seat in the chair.
Shortly afterward Richeson was told

Shortly afterward Richeson was told he must put on the clothing which had been sent to him. This seemed to annoy Richeson somewhat. He looked the trousers over and commented upon their cut.and as for the shirt he could not bear to pull it over his shoulders.

The left leg of the trousers was slit nearly to the knee, and this interested the prisoner also, but he asked no questions knowing full well that it was there to permit the quick application of an elec-

chamber.

Electrician Currier took his station in the room behind a screen. When the warden dropped his silver headed cane it was the signal to throw the switch to send the condensate warmen. the condemned man into eternity.

### CRIME FOR WHICH HE PAID.

Murder of Avis Linnell Was Clumally Worked Out.

Seven months and six days was the period between the death of Avis Linnell and that of the man who poisoned her. was on the afternoon of October 11. 1911, that the choir singer of Hyannis and the pastor of the Immanuel Baptist Church in Cambridge walked beside the Back Bay fens and at the end of the walk he gave her a capsule of cyanide of potassium, telling her it was medicine which taken after she had retired would end her time of trouble for which he was responsible. That night she was found dead in the Young Women's Christian Association rooms, her home in Boston while she studied at the New England Conservatory of Music. She bad taken the "medicine" while Richeson was visiting another one of his flancees. Miss Violet

Edmands, in Brookline. "Miss Linnell dead?" said Richeson when at length a friend of Avis Linnell reached him by telephone at his home in Cam-bridge. "But why do you call me?" And bridge. "But why do you call me?" And vator, was a clerk and then a street rail-then when it was explained that he was the only friend near at hand, he added street car strike of 1909 and made good the only friend near at hand, he added calmly, "Oh. now I remember that I baptized Miss Linnell in Hyannis three years ago. I know her family at Hyannis. I used to preach there, but I do not know why I should be called in this matter. You know the names of her parents. don't you?"

In his sermon the next day Richeson referred to the sad death of Avis Linnell. but almost immediately he was suspected. Medical Examiner Leary was convinced that murder had been done. Avis Linnell's friend. Miss Inez Hanscombe, told the police what she knew of Miss Linnell's pressed his gratitude.

"He talked to me calmly shout his funeral. He said he wished to be buried in Virginia and it appears that this will be done. He told me when and how he wished though she had guardedly referred to

him only as "my friend." In addition to the cyanide capsule, Richeson had given to Miss Linnell in the course of that walk a fifteen cent glass jar of stick candy. The confectioner who sold the jar was found, and he said the as the law does not permit it he came to the prison late to-night to remain by Richeson's cell until he is led forth to the was built up rapidly. Richeson had

Two days later the clergyman borrowed bowl from his landlady, Mrs. Frank Carter, tried to evolve pills from paste. abandoned this method for the safer one of using a capsule, returned the bowl to Mrs. Carter and told her to be sure to wash it, as it had contained poison. On October 12 he telephoned to Miss Linnell from the home of a neighbor, Mrs. Danskin, asking the girl to meet him that evening. She couldn't, she replied. She

Richeson's part of the telephone talk When the newspapers began to use the reiled police hints that Richeson was under suspicion all who had known of Richeson's curious actions and conversations began to remember and to worry and then to tell. The druggist's story of the dog that needed killing came to light, Richeson had no dog. Mrs. Carter, Mrs. Danskin, Miss Hanscombe added their

bits. Stories of Richeson's conduct as a country pastor streamed in from Hyannis. On October 19 Richeson was arrested. He was in bed at the home of Moses Grant Edmands, trustee of the Newton Theological Seminary, where Richeson had studied for the ministry, and father of Miss Violet Edmands. Richeson got out constantly. Early this evening Deputy of bed when the warrant was served. Warden Allen went to the cell and passed He asked Miss Edmands not to worry, as in a pair of black trousers and a black his innocence would be proved quickly. of bed when the warrant was served his innocence would be proved quickly In jail he was visited by Mr. Edmands who believed the charge was absurd and gave money for lawyers and for the settlement of Richeson's small debts Mr. Edmands closed his home. His daughter departed and eventually came

> to New York to do mission work. On November 2 Richeson made a state ment beginning "Strong in the conscious ness of my innocence and firmly convinced that God in His own good time will lift this burden from me," and ending with his resignation from the pastorate of the Immanuel Baptist Church. He assured his counsel and friends that he would be cleared. They believed him. It seemed incredible that a man of his intelligence could have bought poison from a man he knew and told stories that

could so easily be disproved. The trial was set for January 15. The lawyers, looking for witnesses who Riche son said could free him, found none There was no evidence that Richeson was insane, although certain relatives in knowing full well that it was there to permit the quick application of an electrode to his leg. The elergymen prayed with him constantly as the final hour drew near, and Richeson repeated many chapters from the Scriptures.

Outside the prison there was only a small gathering of people. The iron gates of the yard were closed and no one was permitted to enter who did not have business there. Early in the evening there were many children playing about.

insane, although certain relatives in Virginia had been. The lawyers were at their wits, end when Richeson mutilated himself in his cell on December 20. Into that act everybody read the workings of a tortured conscience. In the course of his recovery he made no sign, but on January 3 he confessed in this statement to his counsel, John L. Lee, William A. Morse and Philip Dunbar:

GENTLEMEN: Deeply penitent for my

and all seemed eager to discuss Richeson and his name was constantly on their lips, but they soon disappeared.

Just before midnight the legal witnesses reached the prison and were introduced to each other. They were Dr. George B. Magrath, Medical Examiner of Suffolk county; Dr. Joseph I. McLaughlin, the prison physician, and Surgeon Major J. P. Butler of the Ninth Regiment, who came in the place of Surgeon-General Charles C. Foster.

They went into the warden's office and met some of the other fifteen men who had come to witness the execution. These were Deputy Sheriff Edmund C. Kellev of Suffolk county, who came in the place of Sheriff Quinn; Warden Bridges and three newspaper men, the Rev. Dr. Johnson ann Chaplain Stebbins. Deputy Warden Allen and four prison guards complete the roster of those in the death chamber.

Electrician Currier took his station in measure redeem my sinful past, help some other desparing souls and at last find favor with my God.

You are instructed to deliver this to the District Attorney or to the Judges of the court. Sincerely yours, CLARENCE V. T. RICHESON.

On January 6, the day the confession was made public. Richeson received his last letter from Miss Edmands. On the same day Moses Edmands sadly withdrew his support. Thomas V. Richeson of Lynchburg stuck by his son. Richeson was sentenced to death by Judge George A. Sanderson on January 9 and returning to his cell he collapsed.

A family petition for commutation of the sentence to life imprisonment was denied by Gov. Foss, although the Gov- through the Bar Association. The matter ernor abhors capital punishment. A commission of insanity experts searched the man's whole history and said he was responsible for his acts. Richeson tried to bribe a guard to buy cyanide of potassium. In the few days preceding his end he was comparatively calm and expressed a wish that he might die quickly.

Richeson was born at Rose Hill. Va. thirty years ago. His father has a tobacco farm near Lynchburg. From the high school at Amherst, Va., Richeson went to Missouri to the farm of an uncle in Carrollton. In St. Louis he earned money for a college education. He worked in a hardware store, ran an eleas an exhorter. He taught in a Sunday school and preached in a mission. He attended lectures at Wilham Jewell Col-lege at Liberty, Mo. in 1902 and when he became a regular student at the colne became a regular student at the col-lege he became engaged to marry Miss Patsy Felts, a daugnter of a member of the faculty. She wore his engagement ring for a long time. She lent him \$700, which he did not repay. She is now an invalid in Sait Lake City. In 1908 Richeson entered the Newton Theological Seminary for a post\*graduate course in the Old Testament.

course in the Old Testament. As a stu-dent he preached occasionally at the Bantist church in the little coast town, Hya-nis. There he met Avis Linnell, then 17. student and when in 1900 he went Hyannis as a pastor she was wearing a solitaire diamond ring, and the common-place young man of Hyannis who had

peen courding her stepped aside.
Then one day Palsy Felts reappeared. in the life of Richeson. Unable to get back the money he had borrowed—she needed it now because she had had to stop teachchair.

That the body will be taken to Virginia became a certainty to-day. In a statement made by Medical Examiner McGrath after consultation with Attorney Morse, he said:

I haven't here on the evidence of meant to repay from his savings as a minister. Presently Richeson's home in Hyannis was "robbed." It was learned afterward that just before the "robbery" had sent money to a woman in Salt Lake City.

For some reason Richeson got back for a time the enegagement ring that he had given Avis Linnell. Hyannis heard that the engagement had been broken off, but

way that that of Avfs Linnell

Richeson left Hyannis late in 1910. It was said that the congregation had heard resignation, but he had no trouble in im-pressing himself upon the big Immanuel Church in Cambridge and becoming its pastor after delivering one sermon So here was Richeson in Cambridge, en-

gaged to Avis Linnell and Violet Edmands and writing affectionate letters to Patsy Felts and being bothered by jetters from other young women who had believed him. Avis was now in Boston, and in trouble. His relations with Miss Edmands could not long be concealed from the Hyannis girl. His way out is narrated above.

### WOULD CHANGE DEATH METHOD.

Medical Examiner Has Plan to Let Slayer Electrocate Himself.

BOSTON, May 20, Medical Examiner Magrath, one of the witnesses at Richeson's electrocution, wants important changes made in the manner of putting nurderers to death.

He believes death should be brought or more quickly and without some of the inpleasant features connected with the present method. He says this could be accomplished by placing the electrodes over the heart and on the back of the neck, instead of on the top of the head and on the left leg. He expects that eventually a chair will

be devised in which the prisoner will bring about his own execution, the func-tions of his body automatically throwing on the current and bringing death.
"The current of electricity causes death
by paralyzing the heart," he said. "By
placing one electrode over the heart and
the other at the back of the neck, death

## COULDN'T PICK ARBITRATORS.

would be instantaneous

R. R. Engineers Dispute Waits for

a Full Board of Seven. Daniel Willard and P. H. Morrissey, the arbitrators chosen on behalf of the which will arbitrate the demands of the engineers, have not yet agreed on the five arbitrators to complete the

Under the agreement by which the lemands were to be arbitrated the two demands were to be arbitrated the two were given fifteen days from their first meeting to select the other five arbitrators, failing which the Chief Justice of the United States Supereme Court, Judge Martin A. Knapp of the Commerce Court and Charles P. Neill, United States Commissioner of Labor, were to appoint the five men. The fifteen day limit expires to-day, so it is thought that the three United States offlicials named will have to make the appointments to complete the board.

Carl Sellenies, 10 years old, of 200 Willow venue, Hoboken, ran backward off the sidewalk two doors from his home to catch baseball yesterday afternoon and was un over by a baker's delivery automobile driven by August Huber, 39 years old, of driven by August Hober, 3a years old, of 10 Cedar street, Brooklyn Policeman Joseph Fullam picked me boy up and put him in another automobile helenging to the same company, driven by Cito L. Scheinke of 202 Daly avenue, The Broux, with instructions to hurry him to St. Mary's Hospital, two blocks away. The boy died on the way. Fullam arrested Huber on a charge of manslaughter.

# **ROBIN NOW ATTACKS WELL KNOWN LAW FIRMS**

From the Tombs He Assails Two Firms of Attor-

neys.

NORTHERN BANK

They Are the Point at Issue in the Action Which He Brings.

Joseph G. Robin, who is in the Tombe awaiting sentence on a plea of guilty to a charge of grand larceny, has pre sented a petition to the AppellateDivision of the Supreme Court asking for an in vestigation of the conduct of certain lawyers who, individually or through their firms, had to do with the affairs of the Northern Bank of which Robin was the head.

The action is in the nature of a disbarment proceeding, but is brought by an individual instead of being brought complained of already has been passed upon by a referee, who decided that the claim on which Robin bases his charges was rightfully due and the referee's report was approved by a Justice of the Supreme Court.

Robin might have appealed from the approval of the report but did not do so A note of issue was filed with the Appellate Division yesterday and the matter has been set down for May 31. The same evidence has been presented to Attorny General Carmody by William Duncan Cameron, attorney for the depositors committee of the Northern Bank.

The attorneys named in the petition are Orion H. Cheney, the State Superintendent of Banks; James M. Gifford, John D. Fearhake and Anson Beard, members and Charles A. Voetsch, connected with the firm, and Philip Ashton Rollins, Alfred Adams Wheat and Roswell S. Nichols, members of the firm of Rollins & Rollins and Fulton J. Redman, who is connected with that firm.

The action depends on an alleged difference in the testimony given in the pro ceedings before the referee by James M. Gifford and by other witnesses, and has to do with a bill for \$15,000 rendered by her father was Edgar Linnell, a contractor, and, for Hyannis, well to do. Avis was perhaps the best liked girl in the village. She was comely and had a good voice. She took to the tall young upon papers in his possession to enforce drawn in order to apply for admission to a Gifford in his testimony before the referee is said to have testified that his firm seminary in Chelsea and by several high ern Bank, while others among the lawvers named testified that the Gifford firm still men themselves whose action was exof Mr. Giford, explained yesterday toat THE SUN by one of their number. Mr. Gifford was in Europe at the time of | The three seceders are Charles Danthe transactions related; that he had given forth and Raymond Lawrence, both orders to a clerk before his departure for graduates of Columbia in the class of 1910, the surrender of the papers, but that toese and Graham Raynolds, who was graduorders had not been followed and the firm ated from Yale in the same year. Danstill held the papers. Mr. Gifford, return- forth alone is a recident of this city, and ing, went on the witness stand and told unlike most theological students is the of the surrender of the papers, presuming possessor of a large fortune inherited

that his orders had been complied with over the affairs of the Northern Bank on December 27, 1910. When Gifford, Hobbs & Beard presented the bill for services preparing herself for work as a trained the engagement had been broken on, but it could learn nothing from Miss Linnell. Mr. Nichols of Rollins & Rollins, counsel it developed later that she still expected for the Banking Department, ascertained to marry Richeson and her mother believes that late in 1909 Richeson had a mock of the bank in their possession to cover the country of the bank in their possession to cover the country of the bank in their possession to cover the country of the bank in their possession to cover the country of the bank in their possession to cover the country of the bank in their possession to cover the country of the bank in their possession to cover the country of the bank in their possession to cover the country of the bank in their possession to cover the country of the bank in their possession to cover the country of the bank in their possession to cover the country of the bank in their possession to cover the country of the bank in their possession to cover the country of the bank in their possession to cover the country of the bank in the Meanwhile Richeson was calling on the amount of the bill. The claim was true. "There is not the slightest ground," he was at the theological school. Her bank, which approved it, and it then was family was by far better off in a worldly approved by Deputy Attorney General way that that of Avf. Linnell. Sackett. Supt. Cheney then presented an to persuade men or to pledge them to folso much about him that it had forced his Part II, of the Supreme Court praying that | tirely without significance as far as the he might be permitted to pay as a preferred claim the amount named.

The petition related that the superinto the bank's affairs and to the affairs of and Cardinal Farley. curities Company, as well as a lien upon bank moneys in their possession as attorneys for the bank. The petition con tinues that the superintendent is informed that Gifford, Hobbs & Beard were hand ling upward of 200 actions for the recov ery of money for the bank

The superintendent asked that he b allowed to pay the amount stated on condition that all the papers of the bank in possession of the law firm be turned over to the department and that the Gifford firm consent to the substitution of an attorney designated by the superintend-The petition was accompanied by the consents of members of the executive committee and directors of the North

ern Bank. Justice Newburger declined to sign the order on the ground, according to Robin, that it appeared that some of the services for which payment was demanded were performed for predecessors of the Northern Bank. He also said: "What rights the directors at this time have in the distribution of the funds of the bank I am at a loss to understand. The effect of the granting of such an order would be to give a preference to the attorneys over the depositors and other creditors of the bank. \* \* \* I have searched in vain through the banking law of this State for any authority for the granting

of this order. Action was then brought against the State Superintendent of Banks to collect railroads and locomotive engineers re- the amount. The proceedings were conspectively as part of the boar dor seven ducted before ex-Judge Ernest Hall as referee, and resulted in a judgment of the full amount of the claim with costs. but not as a preferred claim. Robin says in his petition that \$9,000 has been col lected on the claim.

in his petition that \$9,000 has been collected on the claim.

In commenting upon the matter yesterday Mr. Beard characterized it as "too ridicuolus to discuss." He said that it seemed strange that this "confessed crook" should have a large room and a stenographer assigned to him in the District Attorney's office and that he should be left practically at liberty "to blackguard honest men." He added that he intended no criticism of the District Attorney or his methods.

Mr. Nichols, of the Rollins firm, explained the case in some detail and gave it as his opinion that the discrepancy in the statements made by the lawyers was due to a mistake on the part of Mr. Gifford owing to his absence in Europe and consequent unfamiliarity with that part of the case. He said that the matter of the bill had been gone over thoroughly in the proceedings before Referee Hall and that it had been decided by the referee and the court. Mr. Robin might have appealed at the time, Mr. Nichols said, but did not do so. Mr. Nichols has prepared a lengthy statement of the case for presentation to the court as his answer to Robin's p etition. entation to the court as his answer to Robin's p etition.

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# THREE WHO LEFT CHURCH WERE NOT PROSELYTED

Episcopal Students Say That No Catholic Spoke to Them About Change of Faith.

NO MORE WILL GO OVER

They Themselves Say So. and the General Seminary Folk Agree to It.

That there is any spiritual unrest in the the payment of a bill for services. Mr. Roman Catholic Seminary, was emphatically denied yesterday not only at the had surrendered the papers of the North- hurch Episcopal clergymen in touch with its affairs, but also by the three young held the papers. Anson Bearc, a partner plained last night to a representative of

from his grandmother, the late Mrs. Ryle of Paterson, N. J. He lives at 175 West Seventy-second street with his sister. Who is also wealthy and is said to be preparing herself for work as a trained nurse at St. Luke's Hospital. Superintendent of Banks Cheney took of Paterson, N. J. He lives at 175 West nurse at St. Luke's Hospital.

Mr. Danforth expressed last night his strong regret that inferences had been drawn from his action which were not true. "There is not the slightest ground." he said, "for saying that a schism exists in the student body of the seminary of the regretal flights up into a bonhre. In one of the rear apartments on the top of the seminary of the ex parte petition to Justice Newburger in low our course. Our withdrawal is enrest of the seminary is concerned. We three have acted merely as individuals.

"Furthermore, I should like to add that tendent was informed by the department | we have never been approached or intendent was informed by the department | we have never been approached or in-attorneys that Gifford, Hobbs & Beard | fluenced by any member of the Roman had a lien upon all papers, records and | Catholic Church, nor has there ever been arms, she managed to stagger up the documents in their possession relating | any communication | between ourselves | stairs to the roof. When she got there documents in their possession relating any communication between ourselves

Graham Reynolds, the young Yale man. felt the same regret. "So far as I know." he added. "there has never been any

felt the same regret. "So far as I know," he added. "there has never been any heated discussion or agitation between a students whose Ideas differed on matters of ritualistic doctrine. Of course, there is a wide difference which is reflected in the faculty. The high, the low and the broad churchman are all represented, and each group is subdivided into the conservative and the advanced. We were of the most advanced high church views, and were practically alone in this belief.

"For my own part I was influenced in that it was my duty to subject myself to the spiritual rules and regulations of an authority whose teachings I already accepted in common with other advanced high churchmen who are nevertheless inwilling to offer their allegiance to Rome. Having implicit belief in papal infallibility and in the principles laid down at the Council of Trent I felt that it was my duty to conform to the regulations

was my duty to conform to the regulations

principles. I suppose my knowledge of the Oxford movement influenced me.

principles. I suppose my knowledge of the Oxfor d movement influenced me.

"No particular circumstance or thing taught at the seminary is responsible for our step, and we are not acting from any feeling of hostility toward any one in the Episcopal Church.

"As yet we have taken no move toward studying for the priesthood in the Roman Catholic Church. What we shall do depends upon the reception which is given us by the spiritual authorities of that church. Until they have acted we have no idea where we will be allowed to study. Not one of us has seen Cardinal Farley, and as for the story of our being wen over by Mgr. Benson neither Danforth nor Lawrence has ever heard him, and I but twice."

As they themselves admit, the course which these young theological students will have to pursue is difficult if their application to study for orders in the Church of Rome is allowed. In the first place they will be called upon to make a complete renunciation of their past religious experience, including baptism and confirmation and participation in the sacraments, in which rites the Anglican and the Roman churches are not far apert. They will be conditionally baptized anew and reconfirmed, all of which is necessitated by the Apostolica Curie issued by Pope Leo XIII, in 1895, in which all recontated by the Apostolice Curie issued by Pope Leo XIII. in 189°, in which all recon-nition of Anglican orders was catheistly withdrawn potwithstanding the fact that the latter church does offer this rection in the case of converts from the Roman to the Anglican faith.

## RESCUES IN TENEMENT FIRE.

Boy Saves Two Little Sisters-

Twenty Families in Peril. Fire in a crowded tenement at 17 West Forty-sixth street late last night caused a panic among twenty families and gave Frederick Wehrle, 12 years old an opportunity to save two of his smaller sisters. Two other rescues were made by George Ringhof, who lives in the house fext door.

sending a boy out to give the alar. Lennon was driven to the street by a bur

Wehrle was out at the time of the fire, but his wife awakened her seven children and tried to get out of the rear tire escape. She was driven back by a rush e aroused her neighbors.

escape. She was driven back by a rush of flame upward. Mrs. Wehrle then, with her children strung out in a row behind her, told them to stay as close to her as they could and made a rush into the hall. Choking and

she fainted.

Of her seven children, one she carried and two more. Emma and Fred. Jr. 1 and 13 years old, had followed her. Fred when the others in the family did not come out after him, went back of his own accord. He found Helen, 8 years old, and Gertrude, 3 years old, groping about in the smoke. He led them safely to the

roof.
That left only John, 7 years, and Mar-That left only John, 7 years, and Marguerite, 5 years old, in the house. By this time Ringhof had swung out of his house to the roof of the burning building and was there to help. He went into the smoke and flame and came out with John, whom he had found unconscious in the hall. He made another trip back and found Marguerite in the apartment. unconscious from the smoke. She had tried to get out by the fire escape and had been burned by the burst of flame which had driven her mother back. Then smoke overcame her. She was burned on the hands and body and was taken to Roosevelt Hospital in a critical condition. The fire did about \$10,000 damage.

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